

The Paper Consists of Two Sections
SECTION ONE
CIRCULATION
600,000
Over 500,000 Sunday.
Over 300,000 Daily.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FINAL EDITION

VOLUME LXXV.—NO. 63. C

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TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

* * PRICE ONE CENT IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

TROOPS READY FOR BATTLE

HOYNE CHARGES MIKE GALLERY TOOK VICE CASH

Recalls Accusation 23
Years Ago That Money
Vanished in His Care.

ON EVE OF PROMOTION.

State's Attorney Macay Hoyne yesterday played one of the cards he had been holding up his sleeve when he denounced Chief Healey's order suspending four lieutenants to the rank of captain. The state's attorney said at night this was only one of others which he would make public.

He dug into the records of the state's attorney's office and produced the record of an indictment voted twenty-three years ago against Capt. Michael J. Gallery, now detailed at the Desplaines street station. At that time, Gallery was ousted from the department and indicted when a large sum of money belonging to a prisoner disappeared while in his possession. The case was still open when the complaint failed in court against him.

Gallery came back with the reply that this was "ancient history" which had been "forgotten and forgiven." He is now charged that he was being made a victim of a plot entered into against Chief Healey by Hoyne, Edward Fleming, his secretary, and Fleming's uncle, P. J. Lavin, former police inspector, and Michael F. Sullivan, assistant state's attorney.

HOYNE HAS "NEW STUFF." So Mr. Hoyne replied at night with another broadside.

"Ancient history, oh?" said he. "Well, I got the goods on Mike. I've got the goods on Mike. I've got the goods. He isn't twenty-three years old. I'll show that his selection is a natural result of the Healey-Halpin-O'Brien combination."

"I have received information that the positions of these three persons—Lieutenant William, William F. Russell, and Wesley H. Westbrook—were bought and paid for. I got evidence and proof that Gallery was accepting money for protection from women of the underworld. I've got books and photographs that prove Mike has been peddling protection."

Furthermore, a year ago when Lieutenant Hoyne came to my office to complain against certain actions of Mr. Sullivan I told him to come back and confront Sullivan in my office. Gallery came. Sullivan waited in later with his arms full of books of papers. Gallery jumped up and left the building."

HARRISON LEADS. Harrison is the Harrison leader in the Milwaukee ward, where for eleven years out of the year his forces are working with those of Barney O'Brien. Hoyne charges Sullivan tried to "boss" him when he was on duty at the Desplaines street station, and he refused to be "bossed." Chief Healey assigned him to this station on Sunday, and Gallery and Sullivan is fighting desperately to keep him out of the district.

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Mr. Hoyne permitted the reporters to see the record of the indictment with the list of witnesses and the entry showing he was nolle prossed by former State's Attorney Jacob J. Kern.

For a better record of the case than the indictment was found in the *Advertiser* on page 8, column 1.

Aldermen Vote to Close Cafes Between 1 and 5

Committee Refuses, How-
ever, to Shut Cabarets
Altogether.

'WETS' SUPPORT RULE

The cabarets were given a 50-50 break yesterday by the council judiciary committee. The proposed ordinance prohibiting cabaret performances was shelved, but the committee voted almost unanimously to close "wet" restaurants between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning.

The 1 o'clock closing ordinance, it is predicted, will be passed by the council with little or no opposition. The effect of the measure will be to compel cafes to quit business at 1 o'clock, just as they were required to do after Corporation Counsel Ettinger gave his all night restaurant ruling. The ordinance does not affect restaurants which do not sell drinks.

Hotel keepers have opposed the closing measure. Their argument is they will not be able to serve food to guests who arrive between 1 and 5 in the morning.

"I am a bohemian," said Ald. Coughlin, the lone opponent of the ordinance in the committee, "and this ordinance curtails personal liberty."

Voted for Law.

Those who voted for the ordinance in the committee were:

Hoynes, Powers, Dempsey, Werner, Miller, W. J. Lynch, Hickey, Baumer, Buck, Sayakow, Kielander, Black.

sentiment of the majority of the

aldermen was apparently against doing

away with the cabaret altogether. Chair-

man Kerner suggested the adoption of the

Milwaukee ordinance, which prohibits all

entertainment, with the exception of instru-

mental music, in restaurants. The

corporation counsel's draft prohibi-

tion of cabaret performances," without defin-

ing "cabaret." A motion to substitute the

Milwaukee ordinance was lost, four

to eight, and the corporation counsel's

ordinance was referred to a subcom-

mittee.

Expose Fake Agent.

M. E. Gallion argued in behalf of the

cabarets on the representation that he is

secretary of the Chicago Cafe Owners'

association. Ald. Dempsey said no such

organization exists. Gallion refused to

answer any questions on the subject, and

finally admitted he was appearing only for

the Entertainers' cafe on Thirty-fifth

street.

HAVE BURNING FIGHT.

You're representing the very kind of

place that is putting the saloon business

on the bum."

John W. Maskell, saloonkeeper at 1128

West Adams street, said the vicious saloons and cabarets are run with police

sanction.

If you want to violate the law, you've

got to settle with the police for the privi-

lege," he continued.

Calls Morrison "Toughest Dive."

Harry C. Mor, proprietor of the Mor-

ison hotel, wrote a letter to the commit-

tee suggesting the licensing of cabarets.

"Is that the Morrison?" asked Ald.

Buck. "I understand it is one of the

toughest dives in town."

Thomas J. Condon made a plea for the

cabaret at the Morrison.

DAILY AND SUNDAY MORE THAN THE OTHERS COMBINED

Advertising Printed by Chicago Morning Papers

Sunday, March 12th. The Tribune.....419,860 columns
The Tribune.....110,260 columns
The other morning papers combined.....36,610 columns
Tribune's excess... 51,270 columns

Daily Tribune's circulation has doubled in seven years.
Everybody knows John McCutcheon,
whose pictures helped make this growth.

The Tribune is bought solely to read.
It has no coupon or premium circulation.

The Chicago Tribune
The World's Greatest Newspaper
(Trade Mark Registered)
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

MEXICANS FIRE AT AMERICANS; BORDER ROILED

Autoists Pursued by Ban-
dits; Sentry a Target; At-
tempt Train Holdup.

SNIPER IS CAPTURED.

BULLETIN.

Weatherford, Tex., March 13.—Bridge 268 on the main line of the Texas and Pacific railroad, which was 265 feet long, was burned tonight. It was directly in the route of seven troop trains, carrying from nineteen to twenty-two cars, being rushed to the Mexican border. Twenty bridge gangs are working tonight in an effort to have the bridge replaced by tomorrow.

"To Hell with England!" Biff! Hyphens Bounce

New York, March 13.—(Special)—

Raid by Mexicans attacks on soldiers and civilians within the last twelve hours have stirred the border to anger again. It is feared they will continue and that more Americans will be killed before the bandits are rounded up.

Twenty-four persons were plucked thus summarily from various sections of the audience—lifted from their seats by the coat collar and propelled more or less forcibly toward the exits. Now and then when rage overcame discretion, the thunder of shots landing upon ample faces punctuated the chorus of combat, the angry shouts of the dispossessed, the shrill plaints of frightened women.

TROUBLE WAS EXPECTED.

Trouble had been anticipated, because of a general notion that intensely pro-German or anti-British persons would not sit silent while the leaders of the American Bigots committee were developing their downright theory that the United States is in duty bound to sever relations with Germany and go to war on the side of the entente allies.

Fifty policemen in uniform were stationed in or around Carnegie hall and twenty men in plain clothes were distributed among the audience. They were in action almost from the minute the meeting began. Nerves tightened like addle strings in the brief wait for the chairman of the meeting, George Haven Putnam, the publisher, to appear.

"To Hell with England!"—Biff!

Even before Mr. Putnam came upon the stage there was a tumult back among the crowd gathered upon that elevation. First there was a stir, then a gust of words, then a defiant shout, "To hell with England!"—and the next instant four big special officers were running two young Germans out of the back door and into Fifty-fifth street.

"The British empire is the most benevolent empire the world ever saw," said Mr. Putnam.

And again the lid blew off. "How about Ireland?" "How about the Boers?"

"When did we ever get justice from the British?" "Shut up!" "Put him out!"

"Where are the police?" "For the love of Mike, get a cop, somebody!" "Don't shove that lady, you d—d fool!" "I'll smash your face for you, that's what I'll do!"

It went on that way for three or four minutes—sheer pandemonium.

Mr. Haven finished at a sort of vocal gallop, and then the police grabbed for their victims.

HOIST FLAG—Yanked.

Instantly the threatened ones waved the little American flags with which they had provided themselves, waved them confidently, as much as to say:

"I am under the stars and stripes. Touch me if you dare!"

Well, that was one time when the stars and stripes weren't much protection. As the trouble makers were snatched from their seats their little American flags were taken away from them.

They were flung in one batch.

GUARD BORDER ARMORIES.

Militia Patrol National Guard

Buildings at Phoenix and Tucson, Ariz.

Phoenix, Ariz., March 13.—Militia were placed on guard during today at the national guard armories here and at Tucson as a general precautionary measure.

FROM 8 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
YOUR CITY NEEDS YOU.

LATEST NEWS OF THE WAR

BERNE, via London, March 13.—The German-Swiss frontier has been closed again.

LONDON, March 14, 2:29 a. m.—The Austrians have confiscated property of Serbs and Croatians in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Croatia amounting to 550,000,000 crowns, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Zurich.

MILAN, March 13.—After the last air raid over the provinces of Ferrara and Ravenna it was found the Austrians had dropped a quantity of sweets, some wrapped in red and blue paper. News soon was spread that they were poisoned, but such devility was disbelief. Now the military command of Bologna publishes the result of a chemical examination from which it appears the sweets were really a mixture of starch, sugar, and infectious germs. Fortunately none of them were eaten.

"WE JUST WANT TO
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NOBODY ELSE WILL
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EVERYTHING WILL BE
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WHEN WE LEFT VERA
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SENATE DEFEATS PLAN TO PREPARE DEFENSES OF U.S.

Borah Effort Beaten and Myers
Water Power Bill Will Re-
main Special Business.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
Washington, D. C., March 12.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding a determined effort by Senator Borah of Idaho to have all legislation postponed so that work on the preparedness program could be resumed in the Senate by a vote of 20 to 22 late today decided to make the Myers public lands water power bill the special business until it is disposed of.

The vote was the first test between the preparedness and anti-preparedness forces. Party lines were broken both in the debate which preceded the roll-call and on the ballot.

During the debate Senator Borah informed the Senate that the United States is attempting to do something in Mexico which it has not done in the United States because it is not prepared to do. He pleaded with the Senate to waive all other considerations in order to prepare the country not only for the Mexican job but for the work which President Wilson said during his recent western trip it might be called upon to do in case it became involved in Mexico.

Sharp Retort by Chamberlain.
Senators Myers of Montana and Vanderveen of Minnesota replied that the country is sufficiently well prepared either for Mexico or Europe. Senator Myers insisted there are 100,000 men in the army now ready to settle all difficulties with Mexico.

This statement brought Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate military committee, to his feet, with a hot retort.

"The army is scattered to the four winds," said Senator Chamberlain, "some of them are where it should not be, sent to help others fight to the United States. If they could leave their posts, and they can't leave. We have less than 25,000 men now available for duty in Mexico and we need many more times that number."

Says Senate Fails Duty.

"If the president of the United States was correct in the message which he carried to the people some weeks ago," said Senator Borah, "the Congress of the United States is sadly derelict in its duty in meeting a most momentous situation."

We have been in session for three or four months and we have been warned from the beginning, in the graphic language of the president, that the configuration which is going on in Europe is sending its sparks constantly on to the hemispheres; and no man knows from one day until another what emergency this country will have to meet with reference to the condition of affairs."

Holding by Chamberlain.

Mr. Myers turned to Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate military committee, and asked if there were not 60,000 men in the army at the present time.

"Some of them are where it will take thirty days' travel to get back to this country," replied Senator Chamberlain. "They are in the Philippines and in China and in Panama, and they are scattered all over the continent. We have not available in this country continental troops to exceed 30,000, and not more than half of that would be available to deal with Mexico."

Warns of Greater Peril.
Senator Borah said he did not disapprove of the action which the president has taken with reference to pursuing Villa and his bandits. Insofar as that expedition is confined to the pursuit of the bandits, he said, the president was not only right, but within his constitutional rights.

I have been so anxious to see some act with reference to the protecting of American rights in Mexico," he continued, "that I think I would be willing to compromise with a constitutional question, even if I thought it were involved."

"But while I concede the president would have performed his duty in that respect, no man knows the consequences which may follow or flow from that act. No one can measure the probabilities which may arise from the fact that we are now invading Mexico, although for the moment we are only invading those who have taken the lives of American citizens and that alone. The difficulty is that we may have started a train over which we cannot exercise control, and, whatever the consequences may be, we are under the most solemn obligations to be prepared to meet them."

Myers Confident of Result.

Senator Myers of Montana called Senator Borah's attention to the fact that there are no preparedness measures before the Senate for its consideration now.

"As far as the situation in Mexico is concerned," continued Senator Myers, "we have, I believe, 100,000 troops in our regular army besides all of the national guard upon which to fall back. We have at least one of the foremost navies of the world. If these resources are not sufficient to capture a few bandits in Mexico or to repel whatever emergency may arise in Mexico or where may meet us in the contending nations down there, I think there is very little use in providing a larger army and navy."

"We were in war with Mexico once. This country has had one war with Mexico and all the South American countries did not rally to the aid and defense of that country. I have no fear of anything of that kind occurring now. I do not believe the people of this country

Where Militia in Central and Western States Will Be Mobilized When Called.



FORCE ON BORDER HAS FULL SUPPLY OF MACHINE GUNS

**Number Sufficient for Mexican
Needs, Army Men Believe;
Plan to Get More.**

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
Washington, D. C., March 12.—[Special.]—Army men decline to consider seriously any suggestion that the present forces on the border have not an ample supply of machine guns, field pieces and ammunition for any possible requirements of the coming campaign.

"The total supply of machine guns is 1,077. Most of these are at coast points. Each regiment is granted four guns under regulation and is granted an extra one by custom, so that in the twenty-five regiments of cavalry and infantry now on the border there are 128 machine guns. The supplies at the coast garrisons and the arsenals can be forwarded on short notice if needed."

Favor New Model Gun.
"Do you think that today we have enough soldiers to handle the present condition on the Mexican border?" persisted Senator Fall.

"If we have 100,000, I think it is sufficient to meet the condition on the Mexican border or in Mexico," insisted Senator Fall.

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Warns of Greater Peril.
Senator Chamberlain then predicted that if the country thinks the army can go down into Mexico and whip them, re-store order in a few weeks, it will be disappointed.

"They have a well-trained soldier in the army," said "and can organize an army of 100,000 to 120,000 men at a time. Villa will be forced to do the national hero. So far as I am concerned, I would not be surprised at all to see every Mexican in the Carrancista force and the Villa force rally around one standard for the purpose of whipping the United States."

Smooth Points to Task.
Senator Smooth of Utah followed Senator Chamberlain.

"Allow me to suggest," he said, "that Mexico today has more field guns than the United States. I think Mexico today is better prepared with ammunition than the United States. In 1912, we ought to allow a statement to go out which contradicts that we have 100,000 men."

The senator knows that; if I remember correctly, the total we have is 82,000. We have about 10,000 in the Hawaiian Islands; we have them in the Philippines; we have to defend, and I agree with the senator from Oregon that we cannot today under the present situation put more than 25,000 men on the Mexican border."

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GERMANS HALT IN THEIR ATTACK AGAINST VERDUN

French Claim That Losses Are Cause of Delay in Offensive at Fortress.

VERDUN, March 13.—The German attack on Verdun has halted temporarily, official statements from Paris and Berlin indicate.

The only activity last night and today was confined to artillery engagements.

French reports say the Germans were heavy along the whole French front as well as around Verdun.

Upper Alsace, Paris reports, the French repelled German efforts to re-take the German line at Maisons de Champagne and in region west of Navarre farm.

French batteries active in shelling railroads and German organizations in eastern Argonne.

Northwest of Verdun, Paris reports, bombardment has increased in intensity on La Morte Homme (Dead Man's hill), in the region of Bourrus wood. French batteries shell German forces assembling be-

Battle Lines on West Front and Before Verdun.



1—North of the Aisne Paris reports French artillery shatters German trenches on plateau of Vaucluse.

2—Paris reports heavy batteries shell German line at Maisons de Champagne and in region west of Navarre farm.

3—French batteries active in shelling railroads and German organizations in eastern Argonne.

4—Northwest of Verdun, Paris reports, bombardment has increased in intensity on La Morte Homme (Dead Man's hill), in the region of Bourrus wood. French batteries shell German forces assembling be-

cause forces and Corbenois wood.

5—On right bank of Meuse artillery action shows decrease.

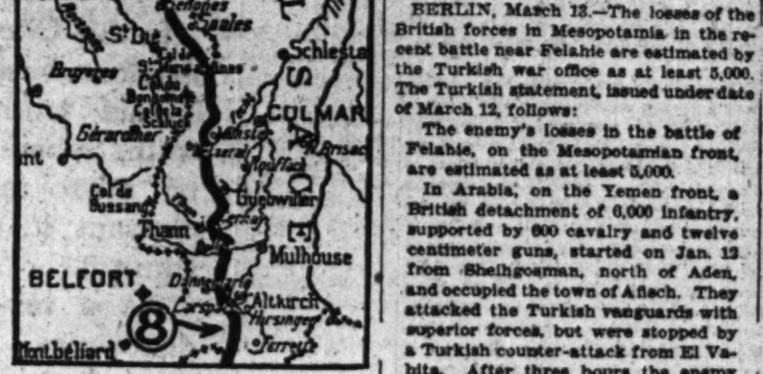
6—French aviators drop 130 shells on Brieulles, north of Verdun. Three German fliers brought down, according to Paris report.

7—Germans report repulse of French attack in Le Preire woods, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson.

8—Germans attack positions recently taken by French east of Seppois, in upper Alsace. Infantry attack after spirited artillery preparation. Paris reports all attacks repelled.

BRITISH LOSSES IN MESOPOTAMIA PLACED AT 5,000

Turk Report Tells of Victory at Felahie—Three Hour Battle at Yemen Front.



BERLIN, March 13.—The losses of the British forces in Mesopotamia in the recent battle near Felahie are estimated by the Turkish war office as at least 5,000. The Turkish statement, issued under date of March 12, follows:

The enemy's losses in the battle of Felahie, on the Mesopotamian front, are estimated as at least 5,000.

In Arabia, on the Yemen front, a British contingent of 6,000 infantry, supported by 600 cavalry and 150 anti-aircraft guns, started on Jan. 12 from Sheheshan, north of Aden, and occupied the town of Aisch. They attacked the Turkish vanguard with superior forces but were stopped by a Turkish counter-attack from El Vahita. After three hours the enemy withdrew. Only the protection of long range artillery averted a massacre.

British Forced to Retire

The enemy then tried to offer resistance at El Emeihale, four kilometers south of Aisch, in positions which he had prepared in advance, but was forced by Turkish troops to retreat into the fortified camp of Sheheshan, under the protection of the gunnery of ships anchored in the Gulf of Aden.

The Turks destroyed the town and captured supplies there.

Two monitors and a cruiser fired at long range upon our batteries at Soudal Bahr (Gallipoli). Our batteries replied effectively and drove them to the open sea.

Explanation by London.

LONDON, March 13.—The Turkish official communication received here today was passed by the British censor only on condition that the following note be published at the same time:

"The operations on the Yemen front refer to wars in the nature of a reconnaissance to ascertain the strength of the Turkish forces about Suhud and Wadih. These were successfully accomplished.

The British casualties were five men killed and thirty-five wounded."

Moscow War Report.

PETROGRAD, March 13.—The war office tonight gave out the following report on Caucasus operations:

"We have again driven back the Turks in the region of the Kalaraport river. In Persia, in the course of the operations against Kermanchah, our troops captured eight cannon.

Russian War Report.

WILLIAM H. DUNN, Illinois driver of an auto truck, was fined \$200 and costs yesterday by Judge Sabath for driving an auto from Amsterdam, and the business of the driver of marine has been handed over to the oldest ranking officer.

LONDON, March 13.—Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, minister of the German navy, has been ill for several days, says a dispatch from Amsterdam, and the business of the admiral of marine has been handed over to the oldest ranking officer.

LONDON, March 13.—"The war office tonight gave out the following report on Caucasus operations:

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CHICAGO WOMEN respect a paper that refuses to print the fake advertising of business buccaneers. That is one reason why **THE TRIBUNE** has such high standing with Chicago women.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH TOO"

KOLYNOS

Dental Cream

A Reasonable Precaution To Take In Times of Grip Epidemic

In season of a widespread epidemic such as now obtains, every reasonable precaution should be taken to avoid acquiring or distributing disease.

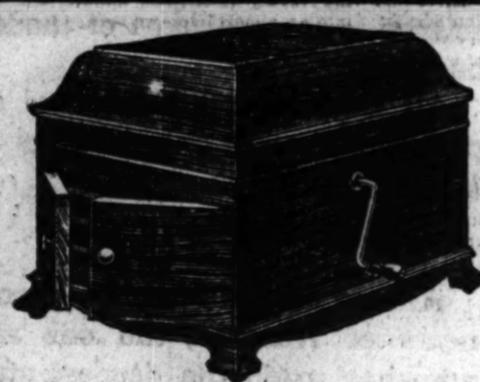
A fundamental precaution is to keep the mouth and throat in a condition of ideal cleanliness.

This is obtained by the habitual use of Kolynos Dental Cream, which destroys masses of microbes in the process of cleansing the teeth, and places the mouth for a time in a state unfavorable to their rapid re-development.

Do not imagine that Kolynos can cure influenza. At the first intimation of infection you should instantly consult your physician, but keep your mouth in so healthful a condition that he will not need to chide you for being regardless of one of the chief rules of personal sanitation.

The Kolynos Company, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

Victor supremacy—the genius, the power, the beauty of every voice and every instrument.



Victrola IX, \$50
Mahogany or oak



A VICTROLA FROM WURLITZER Guarantees Satisfaction

You can come here confident that your dealing will be entirely satisfactory. All machines are delivered in factory condition after having been carefully tested and adjusted by our experts. There are twenty-two ground floor salesrooms where all sizes of Victrolas are shown. Make your selection of an outfit from our immense stock.



Wurlitzer Special Outfit No. 16

Victrola Style 16—Mahogany or Oak, with your own selection of Red Seals, Blue or Purple Label Victor Records, value to \$15. \$215. Cash \$15.00—\$10.00 per month.



Wurlitzer Special Outfit No. 14

Victrola Style 14—Mahogany or Oak, with 28 "Victor" selections; 14 10-inch Double Face Records, your own choice, \$100.50. Cash \$7.50—\$5.00 per month.



Wurlitzer Special Outfit No. 11

Victrola Style 11—Mahogany or Oak, with 28 "Victor" selections; 14 10-inch Double Face Records, your own choice, \$107.50. Cash \$7.50—\$5.00 per month.



Wurlitzer Special Outfit No. 8

Victrola Style 8—Oak, with 12 "Victor" selections; six 10-inch Double Face Records, your own choice, \$44.50. Cash \$4.50—\$2.50 per month.

Call or Mail This Coupon

Wurlitzer,
329 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago.

Send complete information
about your Easy Terms. Also
all Catalogues.

No Obligation

Name
St. and No.
City and State
T-3-11

WURLITZER

THE MUSIC HOUSE
Direct Distributors for the Victor Talking Machine Co.
329-331 S. WABASH AVENUE
Bet. Jackson and Van Buren

Copyright, 1916, by Rothschild & Company.

With every purchase of \$1.00 or more when this coupon is presented we will give 50 "S. & H." stamps free in addition to the usual double stamps Tuesday. Only 50 stamps with each coupon.

Good only Mar. 14, 1916.

This COUPON entitles
bearer to 50 "S. & H." Trading
Stamps FREE. With a
purchase of \$1.00 or more

50—Good only Mar. 14, 1916—50

50—Good only Mar. 14, 1916—5

HOYNE SHAKES BONES IN CLOSET OF MIKE GALLERY

Brings Up Charge 23 Years Old
That Money Vanished In His Possession.

(Continued from front page.)

ties of THE TRIBUNE under date of Nov. 18, 1893. There a story appeared with an opening paragraph like this:

"Police Officer Michael J. Gallery is locked up at the Central station charged with robbing Edmund Borer of 4506 Indiana avenue of \$4,000. Gallery vanished and \$3,675 was recovered. Gallery declares he does not know where the rest of the cash is."

There followed the details of an attempt to blackmail Borer or Etienne Borer, as his name appeared in the indictment. He was a retired jeweler, at one time in business at Superior avenue and Clark street. A 14 year old, Eddie Dillon, told his father, a waiter, that Borer had committed a serious offense against him. A warrant was taken out but never served. At the office of Attorney D. O'Brien Borer offered to compromise for \$3,000, but \$4,000 was demanded.

Goes to Get Money.

Dillon had hired a Pinkerton man to watch Borer during the daytime and made an arrangement to have Gallery watch him at night. It was Gallery who went with the old man to the Illinois Trust and Savings bank to withdraw the money to silence Dillon.

"Instead of bringing Borer back to O'Brien's office," proceeded the story in THE TRIBUNE of 1893, "Borer took him and his \$4,000 to 3043 Butler street, the officer's own home. Here Borer says, he asked the officer for a bit of string to tie round the bundle of bills. Gallery took the package and opened it.

"My word," said, "that's more money than I ever saw before."

"Seemingly it dazzled him, for he balanced the package in his hand for a few minutes and then tossed the whole package through an open door into a bedroom. Then he locked the door. Borer says he attempted to follow his money, but Gallery drew a revolver and drove him out of the house."

Details of Recovery.

"Borer wandered around and finally returned to O'Brien's office and said he had been robbed. Shortly afterward Gallery came in. He was asked where the money was and said he didn't know; that he wasn't aware there was money in the package and supposed the old man had lost it. He was finally advised to go out and find the money. Meanwhile Attorney O'Brien went to inform Inspector Shea, and Detective Cousins was sent to Gallery's house, but before the officer returned, Gallery himself walked into O'Brien's office and laying down a package, said: 'There's the money.'"

There was a shortage of \$325, according to Borer, but the story said Gallery denied emphatically that he could account for the shortage.

Statement by Gallery.

In his statement at night Gallery said that Borer was indicted five months later on the testimony of a second boy; that he was held to the grand jury and condemned his bonds. He said that in the case against him had hung fire more than a year and then he read in the newspapers that it had been dropped because of the complainant's disappearance.

Mr. Hoyne challenged Gallery to deny his charges, and said all the four promotions, except that of Lieut. C. C. Mullin, had been illegal because the regular civil service procedure had not been completed when they were ordered. Then he added this:

"Do the appointments of Lieuts. Gallery, Russell, and Westbrook represent a 'kick-in'—a proposition of having them appointed before they had received information that the promotions of the three persons were bought and paid for? My assistants are busy now checking up these reports, and if I find them to be true, Chief of Police Healey probably will have something to think about."

Denial by Fleming.

Edward J. Fleming, secretary of the state's attorney, denied he had any graveres against Gallery, and he had ever entered into any "combing" to out him from the police department.

"Gallery would naturally have something to say after the charges made against him, by Mr. Hoyne," said Mr. Fleming. "About the time this safe blowing job was pulled off I was a kid sucking stick candy and had never heard of him or Capt. Lavin. I am not related to the captain, but I am related to his wife. I have not seen Capt. Lavin more than four times in the last year and never once mentioned the name of Gallery."

"The only time I ever saw Gallery was about a year ago. I don't know Mr. Gallery, and I don't care to get acquainted with him."

Healey Reply to Hoyne.

Chief Healey was asked first what action he would take in Gallery's case. He said the civil service procedure was not overpaid for our agency in doing the work, then our electricity supply becomes a community affair, in which all members of the community have a real interest.

Having stated what we believe we owe to you, we feel free to say that we think that you owe us your hearty good-will. We feel, and we have always felt, that we are regarded with friendliness by the people of Chicago; and we are indeed grateful that this is so. We plead now for a fuller understanding, for a continuation of good-will with a greater degree of interest and sympathy. With your cordial support we can do much for Chicago. If you should doubt us, our work would be greatly impeded. If you should set your faces against us, our case would be serious, for we have no means to compel anybody to buy electricity from us.

We seek confidence; we seek to be trusted. We have no secrets. We are the energy providers of Chicago. We are a quasi-public organization, performing a useful community service, for doing which we are permitted to retain a moderate profit. We have made a study of the economics of energy supply and have demonstrated the great economies that can be effected by monopoly in production and distribution under intelligent direction. But no public-utility monopoly should be permitted to exist without public regulation; and we accept unreservedly the principle of regulation, assuming, of course, that the regulation shall be just. Beyond this, we need public support—not public suspicion or even public indifference, but loyalty to a Chicago institution.

As we see it, it is not too much to say that if the real significance of the economics of the supplying of energy were understood thoroughly, every thoughtful citizen would be a volunteer business solicitor for this company. If our procedure is economically sound, and if the people are convinced that we are not overpaid for our agency in doing the work, then our electricity supply becomes a community affair, in which all members of the community have a real interest.

"Taxation without representation is tyranny," declared the pre-Revolution American patriots. That seemed a principle that must appeal to any fair-minded man. It seems equally clear today that regulation of a public utility without protection—protection against competition, against unfair attack—is unjust. We hope that recognition of that fact is embedded in the public consciousness as well as in the principles of equity.

You owe it to us, then, as we think, to give some heed to these problems of energy supply, and to give us your hearty support in the effort to make usable energy still cheaper in the future.

"The Electrical Era" will be the subject of the next advertisement, to appear in this paper on Tuesday, March 21st.

"After Twenty-Three Years" They Try to Get Mike Gallery

"CONGRATULATIONS, is it? Or maybe it's commiserations you're meanin'? The little taste of success is bitter in my mouth, and it would be a happier heart under me coat if I was walkin' in the streets thin a captain under such circumstances!"

If fancy can sit such a descriptive term as broken hearted to a huge vigorous man who, plus a few military trappings, would be your picture of a cavalier, then Capt. Mike Gallery was a broken hearted man as he arose from the chair in his new office after hearing of the old charges which had been resurrected to his discredit. There was no sag to the shoulders, and no weakness in the big musical voice, but his face withered, as if with physical pain, and the smile seemed to stick halfway.

"After twenty-three years," he said, "it is to himself." "Well, it's here, and as there's no law against brutal cruelty to human beings I will have to stand up. But my wife and family are the ones that will suffer in this effort to disgrace me! Can you tell me, in hives name, what a rotten heart made of to bring up a charge like that, twenty-three years after?"

"Such a shallow grave for a calumny is twenty-three years, and a thousand would be no deeper, if the ghouls knew where to dig. It would be a crime of the heart to bring up a charge like that, if it was true... after a man had come along straight for so long, but what is it when the whole tale was a lie to start with? I don't know."

Divested of his dialect, Lieut. Mike's story continues:

"Twenty-three years ago—and this is the story—I was living with my wife at 3043 Butler street. I had a warrant issued for the arrest of Etienne Borer, a retired jeweler, on a serious charge. When he learned that I had the warrant he came to my home.

"In addition to using Mr. Hoyne the plotters are also using Civil Service Commissioner Geary."

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY PLAN OF WEST SIDE CAMPAIGN.

Garfield Park Group Co-operating Distributes 25,000 Invitations for March 12 to Easter.

Twenty-one west side churches, known as the Garfield Park group, are cooperating in promoting a go-to-church campaign which is to have its culmination on Easter, according to a report made yesterday to the publicity committee of the general committee on evangelism of the Chicago church federation, which met for lunch at Marshall Field's.

"The Garfield Park group of churches distributed 25,000 cards of invitation," said the Rev. C. A. Gage, pastor of the Olive Methodist Episcopal church. "The group concluded an invitation to make from March 12 to Easter a period of special church going. The names of the twenty-one churches and their locations were all printed on the back of the card."

PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

What You Owe to Us

No. 25 of a Series of Advertisements on Electric Service in Chicago.

Having stated what we believe we owe to you, we feel free to say that we think that you owe us your hearty good-will. We feel, and we have always felt, that we are regarded with friendliness by the people of Chicago; and we are indeed grateful that this is so. We plead now for a fuller understanding, for a continuation of good-will with a greater degree of interest and sympathy. With your cordial support we can do much for Chicago. If you should doubt us, our work would be greatly impeded. If you should set your faces against us, our case would be serious, for we have no means to compel anybody to buy electricity from us.

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Commonwealth Edison Company

Rheumatism!

Acute Muscular Chronic Sciatica

Rheumatic pains of any nature disappear under the soothing and warming influence of Sloan's Liniment. Apply it lightly—no need to rub it in—it penetrates and brings relief at once.

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN
"Keep a bottle in your home." Price 50c. No. 250.

What the War and One Man Have Done

In this City, and in every city of America, business men are learning certain truths from the war—truths which could be learned in no other manner, however unpleasant it may be to have to admit it.

As a result of the war, new discoveries, new inventions are coming in this generation.

A month now sees more mechanical progress than a decade did in the past.

In no field of industrial activity has there been greater progress than in the field of motor truck transportation.

The World War is a gasoline war—a motor truck period. There never was a time when motor trucks were more widely appreciated than now.

America is becoming the World's Workshop.

As competition grows keener, greater economies become necessary.

Competition breaks away from clever salesmanship to the higher ground of quality and service.

The Industrial World never needed more than it does today the services of a motor truck designer capable of applying his science to the problems of modern business.

An engineer with practical experience who not only believes but knows that he is right.

Among all the automobile engineers of America, the one man who has made the deepest study of the motor truck needs of the business world is A. L. Riker, Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Locomobile Company of America.

Mr. Riker is pioneer designer of motor vehicles in America.

He designed the first Locomobile 4-cylinder car in 1902.

He designed the Locomobile Racing Car—the first American-built car to win the Vanderbilt Cup.

He was the first President of the Society of Automobile Engineers, and was chosen by his fellow experts of the Society to represent them in the United States Naval Consulting Board, of which he is Chairman of the Committee on Internal Combustion Motors.

Fifteen years ago, and in the infancy of the automobile art, Mr. Riker designed and built motor trucks which are still in service.

A. L. Riker's latest achievement is the new Riker Motor Truck, a war tested truck, a truck de-

veloped from the lessons of the war, made by the Locomobile Company of America—unquestionably and incontestably the best built truck in America.

It is a noteworthy fact that trucks built by Mr. Riker fifteen years ago are still in service.

It shows that Mr. Riker was able to foresee the peculiar strains that were bound to be imposed on motor trucks in unsparing service.

It shows Mr. Riker's standards of quality in the choice of materials.

Today, backed by all the tremendous advances in the art of making special metals for special services, the Locomobile Company of America brings out the new Riker Motor Truck.

Here is a frame of pressed chrome nickel steel, which costs about 20 cents a pound—as against the 8 cent structural steel used in the frames of most trucks.

Here is an engine bed of bronze ("Government specification bronze" is the technical name) instead of the aluminum ordinarily used.

The Riker Motor Truck has the only bronze engine bed ever put into a truck.

Here are springs of silico manganese steel.

Here are transmission gears of chrome nickel steel—propeller shaft of chrome nickel steel—driving axles of chrome nickel steel.

The Riker Truck is the best built truck in America.

There is more high grade material in the Riker Motor Truck than in any other truck built in America.

Mr. Riker's choice of materials and his method of using them make the Riker Motor Truck not only stronger, more dependable, and safer, but lighter as well.

A Riker Truck will go further, carry heavier loads, do its work with less tire cost, less upkeep and depreciation than any other truck of the same rated capacity.

The price is about the same.

Engineers, Industrial Men, Superintendents of Delivery, Traffic Managers, Students of Technical Schools and Colleges, are invited to inspect the new Riker Motor Truck now on display at our Branch House in this city, and see Mr. Riker's application of engineering principles to motor truck design in America.

CHICAGO BRANCH HOUSE
2000 Michigan Avenue
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

GERMAN

GRAVE

IN F

Government F

Perfected S

Conserv

BY CAROL

Reported: 1916. Although the series of various forms of metal not mentioned in the report, there still remains a number of questions, which are still unanswered.

I had a full and the first of its kind of a high German of permitted to name, name and task of this problem.

I had this with its original type through the British passed it with a m being unable to most of my other stories on the boat notices was posted at I tried to make a copy of these English of the time after the the 5th day of Carson, Pirie, Scott

large bundle of b and notes stolen from this time the captain notice to be posted board had probably been board on the sun

Notes L

The fact, chief, most reliable source of information, from which notes I have the story of the convalescence of the German friends, a observation of the show the difficult and laborious

The expenses of 182 million, 17.2 million respectively, estimated as high placed in June at 100,000, later found to be consequently it will be the board

It was vital to encourage buyers up to August, until should have harvested times not ripe until

Credit Short. By Michaelis, a and said that can state with reason on account of taken not only the ready been consumed is also an expected grain will be soon had hoped. But this year was expected to use during the winter our people, even the its poor quality had

Laws have been in fixing the percentage used in bread, the baking, the use of miles, and the care

GERMANY FACES GRAVE PROBLEM IN FOOD LACK

Government Fixes Prices and Perfects Substitutes to Conserve Supply.

BY CAROLYN WILSON.

PARIS, March 8.—By The Tribune Company. Although the substitution and invention of various forms of raw material has lessened if not completely solved that problem, there still remains the food and fodder question, which is extremely serious—particularly in Germany.

I had a full and lengthy statement—the first of its kind to reach us—from a high German official whom I am not permitted to name, regarding the present state and task of Germany concerning food.

I had this with me on the Rotterdam in its original typewritten form and although the British officers at Falmouth read it with a mere nod—both of them later unable to read German—it, and most of my other important notes were thrown on the boat the third day out. A notice was posted and that was all, though I tried vainly to trace the thief by a box of cheap English cigarettes found in my cabin after the theft.

The fifth day out Mr. F. F. Footh of Mr. Scott had his passport and a large bundle of business correspondence and notes stolen from his room; also, and this time the captain refused to allow a notice to be posted—saying the things had probably blown out of his pocket overboard on the sun deck.

Notes Lost on Ship

The fact, however, remains that my chief, most reliable, and most recent source of information regarding the food and fodder question is lost. But from what note I have, from my memory of the conversations with various German friends, as well as from personal observation of the price, I shall try to give the difficulties under which Germany is laboring now.

The harvests of 1912, 1913, and 1914 were 13.2 million, 17.2 million, and 14.6 million tons, respectively. The harvest for 1915, estimated as higher than this, was then placed in June at 10.3 million tons, and this was later found to be slightly too high. Consequently it was necessary to reduce the bread ration.

It was vital to economy at least 200,000 tons reserve beyond the estimated need to August, until the slower provinces should have harvested their crops, some not ripe until late in September.

Crop Shortage Made Up.

Mr. Michaels, undersecretary of state, said: "Our state with the greatest pleasure can account of the provisions we have him not only the shortage which had already been experienced but there is also an expectation that the reserve grain will be somewhat larger than we had hoped. But the quality of the crops this year was especially poor. We have now during the winter grain for feeding our people, even though which on account of the poor quality had to be used for fodder."

Laws have been in force for a long time setting the percentage of white flour to be used in bread, the times and places for baking, the use of government controlled mills, and the careful remilling.

Beyond this by adding more nourishing artificial properties most of the poorer grains, formerly used for fodder, have been made fit for human consumption.

Tapices, manica, potica, corn and soya flour are all being used in large quantities, particularly the latter, which is as rich in fat as carbohydrates.

Fodder Shortage Is Serious.

But now comes the serious question of fodder, which is inextricably interwoven with the shortage and high cost of meat, and the shortage of potatoes.

During the first winter of the war there

people found they had overestimated their potato supply. In their anxiety to conserve they began killing off the pigs to save feeding them their potatoes as fodder. Consequently pigs became scarce.

The government put a price limit on potatoes and the price limit is so much less than most forms of fodder that farmers prefer feeding their animals the surplus of their potato supply to selling the potatoes and buying other fodder.

On account of the scarcity of feeding cattle, the farmers naturally raise higher prices, which has led to a great deal of criticism that the farmer is using the war and the national food shortage to enrich himself. Just at present the farmer does not stand in high favor with the ordinary people.

Discover Fodder Substitutes.

The import for the year 1915 in fodder was 7,418,772 tons. Consequently, as nearly all home fodder was having turned into the bread supply, the government was compelled to find some substitute.

At present they have succeeded with yeast fodder, and also by artificial treatment of straw, partly by cooking, partly by chemical addition of sugar, molasses, and starch they have produced a remarkable animal food. Likewise, they have had success with heather. All remnants of the stock yards, dead animals, as well as horses killed at the front, are used to form the albumen percentage so necessary to animal fodder.

Price limits have been set during the last month on imported pork and ham. Up to that time a high limit had been put on only home grown products. Consequently butchers sold the meat as the foreign product, and made a large percentage. Now, however, it is forbidden to sell name and imported pork in the meat shop. The prices in Paris, as well as after the war, are as follows:

Per lb. PIG'S HEAD	Per lb. PIG'S LARD
Best cuts 1.70	Pig's legs 1.20
Second best 1.20	Head 1.00

The prices for home produced pork are:

Per lb. PIG'S HEAD	Per lb. PIG'S LARD
Best cut 1.70	Bacon 2.10
Fresh ham 1.40	Smoked ham 3.00
Second cuts 1.00	

Vegetables Fries Limited.

This same trouble concerns vegetables, on which a price limit has been set only for the native produce. Now, however, a tax has been imposed on the import and also price limits.

An effort is being made to induce the government to repeat the law regarding space to be given over to the cultivation of sugar beets which are considered so short a time ago as undoubtedly a shortage in this "land" for new rules have gone into effect limiting the amount of candy and sweet gather.

Beginning Feb. 26, 1916, a community supervision of agriculture was commanded, the idea being that the community, city, village, or town must be responsible for its citizens until the new harvest. They must take over all stores, mills, twenty pounds, and if the supply will not be equal

to the demand, then the government will have to take over.

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is the needs they can obtain potatoes from the government's confiscated stores.

Rosseck, in his speech in the abgeordnetenhaus, demanded the same treatment for butter and meat—complete governmental control and a syndicate to supply all retailers.

Butter and Meat Cards Used.

At present both butter and meat cards are used in many of the big cities. The meat card calls for two pounds of meat or one pound of meat and one pound of fat a week a person.

The Berlin butter card going into force March 1 allows a quarter of a pound of butter a week to each person, and if this is not supplemented by some other kind of fat it is decidedly insufficient for the health of a workman.

The butter question is a hard one to settle. In peace times Germany imported butter worth about \$30,000,000 and nearly \$8,000,000 worth of cream, of which at least is used for butter. Russia and Finland supplied over half of this and Holland a third.

On account of the foods in Holland and also the increased prices of meat, which has led to a large cheese industry, little butter or milk comes into Germany.

I might add here, however, that on account of these same foods and the difficulty of pasturing the cattle in Holland, Germany was able to buy a large number of animals at a low price.

Get Cattle from Bulgaria.

At the same time several thousand living heads came through Bulgaria and all taxes were taken off cows for breeding purposes from Denmark, and made a large percentage. Now, however, it is forbidden to sell name and imported pork in the meat shop. The prices in Paris, as well as after the war, are as follows:

Per lb. PIG'S HEAD	Per lb. PIG'S LARD
Best cuts 1.70	Pig's legs 1.20
Second best 1.20	Head 1.00

The official comparison of prices between Feb. 12, 1915, and Feb. 5, 1916, follows:

Per lb. PIG'S HEAD	Per lb. PIG'S LARD
Best cut 1.70	Bacon 2.10
Fresh ham 1.40	Smoked ham 3.00
Second cuts 1.00	

Vegetables Fries Limited.

This same trouble concerns vegetables, on which a price limit has been set only for the native produce. Now, however, a tax has been imposed on the import and also price limits.

An effort is being made to induce the government to repeat the law regarding space to be given over to the cultivation of sugar beets which are considered so short a time ago as undoubtedly a shortage in this "land" for new rules have gone into effect limiting the amount of candy and sweet gather.

Beginning Feb. 26, 1916, a community supervision of agriculture was commanded, the idea being that the community, city, village, or town must be responsible for its citizens until the new harvest. They must take over all stores, mills, twenty pounds, and if the supply will not be equal

to the demand, then the government will have to take over.

Laws have been in force for a long time setting the percentage of white flour to be used in bread, the times and places for baking, the use of government controlled mills, and the careful remilling.

Beyond this by adding more nourishing artificial properties most of the poorer grains, formerly used for fodder, have been made fit for human consumption.

Tapices, manica, potica, corn and soya flour are all being used in large quantities, particularly the latter, which is as rich in fat as carbohydrates.

Fodder Shortage Is Serious.

But now comes the serious question of fodder, which is inextricably interwoven with the shortage and high cost of meat, and the shortage of potatoes.

During the first winter of the war there

is the needs they can obtain potatoes from the government's confiscated stores.

Rosseck, in his speech in the abgeordnetenhaus, demanded the same treatment for butter and meat—complete governmental control and a syndicate to supply all retailers.

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ANTILLERY DUELS KEPT UP OVER THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Petrograd Reports Reciprocal Bombardments and Infantry Fighting.

PETROGRAD, March 14.—The official statement from general headquarters issued today reads as follows:

In the Riga district there has been the usual rifle firing, with raids by skirmishers. A German armored motorcar, which tried to bombard our trenches, was driven off by our artillery.

During the cannonades in the Istra district we observed the explosion of our shells among the enemy batteries and German detachments which attempted to approach the village of Borovitsa.

A large number of engagements were fought in which we had an uncontested advantage. Three German aeroplanes were brought down, one of them in our lines and the other two in the German lines.

Yesterday there was much aerial activity on both sides. Thirty-two hostile machines were engaged. One was driven down over Lille and a second shot down over lines. Today another German machine was forced to descend in our lines.

Vienna Reports Slave Repelled.

BERLIN, March 13.—(By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Austrian official report today says that Russian troops undertook offensive movements on the Dniester and Bessarabian fronts but their assaults were repelled.

GERMANS WIN AIR NIGHTS.

BERLIN, March 13.—The following official statement was issued today:

After the first successes of our air-manned aircrafts in the south, our aircrafts attached enemy railway stations and military depots, especially on the Clermont-Verdun railway line, with success. Three enemy aeroplanes were destroyed in the Champagne and one in the Meuse region.

British in Many Fights.

LONDON, March 13.—A British official statement was issued today:

Yesterday there was much aerial activity on both sides. Thirty-two hostile machines were engaged. One was driven down over Lille and a second shot down over lines. Today another German machine was forced to descend in our lines.

NOT AFTER THE WEST INDIES.

COPENHAGEN, via London, March 13.—The Danish foreign office denies the rumor that Germany has offered \$20,000,000 to the Danish West Indies. The American minister, Dr. Maurice Egan, also has taken occasion to say that there is not the slightest foundation in this report.

Montenegro Refugees Coming.

ROMA, March 14.—Mr. Radovitch, the Montenegrin ex-prime minister, has arrived with the American embassy to arrange with Montenegrin refugees to America.

"The war

LIFE'S LITTLE LIARS:
"He Won't Be 5 Until August."

CUB REGULARS DEFEAT COLTS IN TENTH, 8-7

Triple by Mulligan Ties
Score in Ninth—Homer
for Zwilling.

BY JAMES CRUSINBERRY.
Tampa, Fla., March 13.—[Special.] It took the Cub regulars ten innings to tick Capt. Zwilling and his swarthy Colts in the first contest of the series between the first and second teams for the price of \$100. The score was 8 to 7. Secretary Williams gathered in \$60 for the Cub's share of the gate money, so it was quite a day all round.

Zwilling and his boys put up a stubborn fight. They got away in front with three runs before the regulars had their eyes on the ball. Then in the fourth round blows by Flack, Heine Zim, and Schulte tied the count. Flack and Schulte poled the ball for triples. In the next round the regulars went ahead by two runs, but in the sixth Capt. Zwilling poled the record blow of the series, a four-baser over the race track in right field. One was over the race track in right field. One was at the time and the tied the count.

Mulligan's Homer Ties Score.

In the eighth the regulars produced another, which looked like the winning run, but in the first of the ninth Ed Mulligan, the live and alert right fielder, hit three runs and tied home on Pete Allison's sacrifice fly, summing up the game once more. One was wondering if the boys were going to battle till dark when Cy Williams came to bat in the last of the tenth with one out.

Williams lammed one on the nose to right for two bags and a moment later Heine Zim drove a liner to right center for what might have been a triple or a homer. The ball was still rolling when every one left the park and Williams was home with the run, which ended the fray. Heine trotted to first base and turned off to the clubhouse.

Fischer's Throwing a Feature.

Aside from the long distance swats of Zwilling, Schulte, Heine Zim, Mulligan, and Flack, the feature of the battle was the pugil of Bill Fischer. During the combat he nipped eight base runners with his deadly aim, and a time or two the spectators of the Regulars looking bad. In one instance he caught Schulte napping off first base and Yerkes napping at second.

Heine Zim and Pete Allison gained basing honors for the day, with three swats each. Charley Pechous, the former Tribune amateur, who is learning more and more to swat like Heine Zim, landed two blows, and so did Zwilling and Doolan. Considering the fact that the pitchers were using curves, one must conclude that Tinker has great batting strength on his squad.

Game Draws Crowd of 400.

Perfect weather was on tap for the game and about 400 of Tampa's prominent fans and guests of the hotel attended. It cost a quarter to stand upon the grass, 50 cents to sit in the shady grandstand, and six bits for a seat in one of the exclusive boxes. The big league prices did not stop the select set. Score:

Cubs	8	H P A (Colts)	7
Flack	1	Heine Zim	1
Heine Zim	2	Ed Mulligan	1
Heine Zim	3	Flack	2
Heine Zim	4	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	5	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	6	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	7	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	8	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	9	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	10	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	11	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	12	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	13	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	14	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	15	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	16	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	17	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	18	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	19	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	20	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	21	Heine Zim	2
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Heine Zim	23	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	24	Heine Zim	2
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Heine Zim	175	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	176	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	177	Heine Zim	2
Heine Zim	178		

"IT TAKES YOU OUT INTO THE OPEN AIR": Fire.

TEN ROUND GO NOT HARD TASK, SAYS MULDOON

Trainer Laughs at Talk of
Fierce Ordeal for Wil-
lard and Moran.

"Tribune" Decisions.

Decisions of "Tribune" eight representatives:
John Columbus—Johnny Griffiths beat Willie
Tobler (12); Young Weinstock beat
Sammy Ketchel (8); George Cheany beat Patry
(10); George Chip and Gus Christen
beat draw (5); John Muldoon, N. Y.—Jimmy Coffey beat
Neville Martin.

By WILLIAM MULDOON.
New York, March 13.—[Special.]—There so much nonsense is written it is well to get down to the actual facts. In the Willard-Moran bout, and what New York is paying \$100,000 for, I am studying the two contestants, seeing them in action and comparing them with a hundred of other boxers that I have seen in the same preparation during the last fifty years. As a matter of fact, I have passed on the physical condition of every boxer in every world's championship since 1880, when Sullivan fought.

Boxers to Be More than \$100,000.

Boxer Leonard beat Sam

Christen (8); Charley Leonard knocked out Frankie Glines (1); Abe Kabakov beat

Sammy Ketchel (8); Young Weinstock

beat Patry (10); George Cheany beat Patry

(10); George Chip and Gus Christen

beat draw (5); John Muldoon, N. Y.—Jimmy Coffey beat

Neville Martin.

Willard assures me that at the rate

of selling tickets the receipts will be

independent of the admission

fees, and there is a tidy sum that has

been taken by Willard for his exhibition.

He is training. It was the first

in the history of the boxing contests

we have had the foremost fighter

his opponent charging an admission

fees to enter and give an exhibition

in training. It was the first

boxer to be in New York City

for the technical part of training, of

both these men know that the

they have anything like the fierce

that the writers pretend they will

have only forty minutes to contest

the minutes of that will be resting.

Now, they do not have to take their

preparations seriously. Besides they are

young men of good habits, naturally

strong and powerful, and with half an

hour's work before them they need feel

no alarm. A powerful smash

will put either one out, but they are

on quick on their feet for big men.

Both Men Possess Youth.

In speaking from a trainer's standpoint,

the comparative youth of the two men is

of the utmost importance. Next to that

is the fact that neither of these two men

is dissipated. My methods have

been compared to those of college

men. The two fighters are the first to

admit the mistakes they have in material.

An athletic young college man of 22 or

23 is in perfect health, has abounding

energy, lightning recuperative powers,

and who has never dissipated, is entirely

different from the professional who has

one back, whose tissues are poisoned by

alcohol and nicotine, and who must first

be worked down and have all his old tissue

swallowed away and new tissue, blood,

and energy installed before he builds up.

Need Alertness and Speed.

Also in training the magnitude of the task is considered. Under old prize ring rules, when men sometimes fought for

two and three hours, all training was for

distance. For a thirty minute bout

he will tax his speed.

Willard is powerful and strong, and his

weight does not at this writing

seem of very great importance. But my next article I will give a more care-

ful analysis of him.

The style of the two men is important,

because many things that have been

taught as absolute standards in train-

ing are really not standards at all. For

the three and a half inches of

which Willard has over

is overwhelming because the two men

are not himself as a matter of fact this

is in a class by itself. If the smaller man happens

to be more scientific, powerful, and ag-

gressive fighter.

Man Often Wins.

History is so full of instances

that this boxer has had that this

is not unusual. Also in the

outward the actual condition

is very different from what

one sees just as much courage and

perseverance to win in one spot

as in another, as far as brute

strength is concerned, but in boxing the

style of character, or "head" comes in.

I am fighting at the top of his speed

so as thoroughly fisted and

cut out by a smash in the face from

which he will become belliger-

ent and fall a victim to a quick follow-

up. There are other men who

littered in the eyes and face with

more crafty, alert, and clever

they actually develop winning

under a powerful assault, where

they are driven into a panic.

THAT GERMAN "NUTCRACKER" GANG?

FAMOUS COMEBACKS:
"Who? Me?"

IN AN UP-TO-DATE TRAINING CAMP.



SHAW ROLLS 685 FOR FIRST PLACE IN PIN TOURNAMENT

Chicago Bowler Goes to Top in
Singles of A. B. C. Con-
gress at Toledo.

Bowling Standing.

FIVE MEN TEAMS.

John Columbus	290
Joe Gomez, Chicago	284
Ed Rossman, Chicago	283
Sam Kish, Toledo	282
Hermann's Restaurant, Akron	281
Green's, Toledo	277
Moore's, Toledo	276
Public Square, Bradford	276
Lugano, Toledo	275
Ullmann's, Chicago	274

TWO MEN TEAMS.

Hunter-Hendrick, Grand Rapids	1,262
Cal-Gerhard, Grand Rapids	1,182
Loring-Wellenfels, Chicago	1,159
James-Subi, Chicago	1,157
Miller-Schutzenberg, St. Louis	1,174
Lee-Rosenstruck, Chicago	1,174
Strand-Burkhardt, Chicago	1,174

INDIVIDUALS.

F. Shaw, Chicago	286
H. Patterson, Chicago	260
F. Brunetti, Cleveland	260
F. Black, Chicago	257
F. Wolf, Chicago	257
F. Nease, Toledo	257
F. Leonard, Toledo	257
J. Laging, St. Louis	257

Toledo, O., March 13.—Frank Shaw, one of the bowlers of Chicago, who rolled into tenth place in the five men event last night, cracked 685 in the singles of the American bowling congress tournament today. Columbus 282, 283, and 285 gave him the lead over the former leader, Harry Patterson of Chicago and Paul Brunetti of Cleveland.

Leaders in the other events were not displaced, the Joe Gomez sticking with 2,804 in the fives and Hunter and Hendrick rolling in the doubles with 1,262.

Open Series with Error. Shaw opened his series with an error, but did not draw an open frame the rest of the journey. He had three strikes in a row in the first game, seven in the second, and two doubles in the third. The rest of his work was steady spare play. Otto Stein Jr. of St. Louis was next highest in the singles with 628 for ninth place.

The game marked Chapman's last appearance and left him at the bottom of the list. The veteran played only one good game, but as he has not yet fully recovered from an operation his poor form is excusable.

Greenleaf skipped around the table, showing great confidence and deadly accuracy. After a rather slow start he made a run of 40 in the seventeenth inning, which was 8% sample of extremely fast play.

The election of officers for the ensuing year and the annual meeting was nothing more than a formality, as there was no opposition to the ticket selected by the nominating committee and the validation of the election was attended much like that of former years. But the Chicago Trade association was held.

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FLICKERINGS from FILM LAND

At the Ziegfeld and Bijou Dream.

"THE BLINDNESS OF LOVE."
Produced by Boles.
Directed by Charles Horan.
Written by Charles Horan.
Presented at the Bijou Dream.
Joseph Willton Julius Siegel
Robert Wilton George L. Guire
Grace Marion Grace Marion
John Graham Walter Hitchcock
Molly Wilton Maud Hill**"THE HUNTED WOMAN."**
Produced by Vitagraph.
Directed by S. Franklin Drew.
Written by S. Franklin Drew.
Presented at the Ziegfeld.
James Virginia Pearson
Bill Quigley Frank P. Flory
Pittsburgh George Cooper
John Aldous S. Franklin Drew
Donald Frank Currier**"ONE DAY."**
Produced by B. A. Moss.
Directed by C. C. Film company.
Presented at the Bijou Dream.
Oscar Jeanne Ivor
Paul Vilma Bánky
Romance Eva Cawdron**BY KITTY KELLY.**
T was my lot yesterday to see three long, elaborate features, expensive in time and money, none of which made any distinctive mental impression.

All lay on the common level, or maybe in the hollow, of plain mediocrity. Each had some special virtue, but none of them carved a niche in one's mental consciousness.

There is "The Blindness of Love," an excellent idea—very closely related, by the way, to Henry Ziegfeld's last season's success, "Our Children"—presenting a good problem, and a welcome relief from sex as she is concerned. The situation seems to be the fatalistic at the film end of this subject, and so it hangs fire on the mere of lack of reality. It is such a theme, and the world is so full of examples of parental myopia that there is opportunity for tremendously effective accomplishment here.

"The Hunted Woman"—which happened to be on the Ziegfeld screen when I was there—is the product of James Cawood's indefatigable mind, which is propelling a novelized version of the same tale hot from the printing press now. Here, lovely locations aound, recorded by splendid photography, but the players of the old triangle tale don't clinch one's sympathy, and so many of the conventional things in photoplay sensations come to naught.

"My Sister" is one more present, as all the all around efficiency expert at an amusement emporium where he fills many jobs with boyish nonchalance. He isn't quite so funny as he has been in some of his capers, yet his dominating quality of youthful mischief gets over.

The third feature, "One Day"—which is patiently made to pander to the semi-saucious, being filled with sensational posters and advertised as all kinds of a love story—Elinor Glyn's sequel to her "Three Weeks," would present difficulty even to the astute Elmer. I identify the author of the story as lost, quite as it is a continuation of its best scenes there, thus resulting in a much more wholesome photoplay than a novel.

Lovely localities and good scenery abound. The Moss company shows capability for good workmanship, but it is tacking wrong on its subject choice. The best public isn't looking for the saucious, so it is not going to follow the flag, an enthusiasm to be foregone, also, by the salacity seeking public when it discovers



CLUBS

THERE will be a meeting in the club room at the Art Institute on Tuesday, March 21, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of organizing the Arts club.

Members of the club will be the new society of persons interested in art.

The temporary organization has been considering a number of houses.

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SOCIETY and Entertainments

Edward Morris Jr. to Wed Miss Conover.

ROMANCE that interests the South Shore Country club especially, because it abounds about the various pastimes of the club, and last summer a horse show was a particular in the engagement of Miss Martha Conover, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther William Conover of 5142 North Avenue; to Edward Morris Jr., son of Mrs. Edward Morris of 4800 Drexel Boulevard, announced at the club yesterday.

Miss Conover is one of the best equestriennes of the city, and showed a number of entries at the club show last summer, among those included in the cavalry list. For she was thrown one afternoon, though she escaped serious injury. Miss Morris also had a number of entries at the show.

Miss Conover is active in the Kenwood Service Club, a charitable organization of the south side.

Mr. Robert T. Newberry and Miss Elizabeth Newberry of 1401 Astor street are spending a fortnight in Boston. To-morrow they will join Mr. Newberry in New York, to be present when he sails in six weeks' voyage to Jamaica, Panama, Colombian, and Venezuelan ports.

Mr. Newberry is taking with him a moving picture outfit, and expects to make some interesting pictures of the Colombian jungle along the Magdalena river up to Bogota, the capital of the state, a journey of about ten days from Puerto Colombia.

Mrs. Grace Hayek Fowler of 346 North Marine avenue, will receive a reception this evening at Nakoma hall for Miss Marie Lathrop.

C. E. G. Billings of New York City, brother of Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, is here visiting in the city for several days. Saturday evening he was given a dinner at the South Shore Country club, when twelve friends were the guests of John Wood.

Miss Ellen Barker returned on Sunday from an eastern visit. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barker of Greenwood avenue, are still in the south. Miss Barker will be married early in May to John Eddie Kimball.

Miss Evelyn Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Shaw of Lake Shore Drive, will have a reception for Washington and Miss Laura Delano, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fredric Delano. The two young women were schoolmates at Bryn Mawr. The Kenwood and Hyde Park branch of the Orphelinat des Armées de France has arranged a meeting on Monday, March 20, at the Faulkner school, 1376 East Forty-sixth street, when Miss Fell and Miss Gould will speak of the French children. Miss Elizabeth Wallace is chairman of the committee. Miss Mary Walsh is treasurer, and Mrs. J. Gordon Wilson in charge of the publicity. The Mandel family will be held the same day at 5 o'clock.

A number of society women, many of whom members of Le Cercle Français, are members to a two weeks' season of French plays, to start Monday evening, March 20, in Central Music Hall. Among them are Mrs. Edward A. Leitch, Mrs. Thomas J. Prindiville, Mrs. Edward Morris, Mrs. C. H. Morris, Jr., Mrs. Joseph E. Til, Mrs. John C. Eastman, Mrs. F. Edson White, Mrs. Mabel Durstine, Mrs. Frank Durstine, Mrs. Mabel Mayer, Mrs. George L. Swift, Mrs. Edward J. Brundage, and Mrs. Channing Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham L. Kerner announce the engagement of their daughter, Irene Eleanor, to Benedict K. Goodman. At home Sunday, March 19.

**

Oh, Joy! Amy Lowell is on Way Hither. BY CINDERELLA.

MY LOWELL is on her way. If you're not in the know perhaps you're not aware that Amy Lowell is a literary Boston when Eleanor Roosevelt is to ultra Beacon street.

Amy Lowell is a sister of Dr. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard university. Amy Lowell is a niece of James Russell Lowell. She is a poet. Harriet Monroe will tell you that, because she purchased her poems for "Poetry."

Neil Goodwin arrived today at the Breakers with eight actors to begin a play for a moving picture camera tomorrow.

Amy Lowell is coming; there will be no time for her, there will be joy—perhaps many poems to equal "The Boston Transcript," and the atmospheric one about the household of her defunct maiden.

Amy Lowell has an establishment in Brooklyn, and people who have lunched or dined there say she has the most sumptuous individual living room and library in the country. Orchid raising is one of her pastimes.

**

Miss Helen Martha Conover.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Wins "Race."

Palm Beach Fla., March 18.—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Jr. borrowed Earl Dodge's private car yesterday while her own was in the shop, and had a special train to Miami, seventy miles away, made in a few minutes over an hour. Accompanied by Angelica Brown, Burill Hoffman Jr., and W. S. Sanford she returned in time for a late dinner at the Beach club.

Harry Black, New York, arrived this morning in his private car, Bright Star, from the Long Key Fishing company camp, where he had been after tarpon with Louis Quintin Jones and Harry G. McVickar. R. W. Goell, New York, arrived from the same camp, where he had been with Richard Talbot, Tuxedo John Hanan and his yachting party yesterday.

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Misses Sears happened to be a few hours of Miss Lowell in Chicago last week, when she passed through on her way to California with the Maurice Beckers of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Lydia Hoyt of New York were here yesterday. Mrs. Hoyt is the leading of every married beauty of New York, a blonde, and a few days ago she received a fabulous offer from a moving picture concern, promising to "popular" all over the country if she would pose for them.

This party dined at the Saddle and Cycle Club, the Albert de Wolfe Berthines and the Deverers between trains one day last week, and attracted much interested attention.

Gifford Osborne, in fact, was the hero of the occasion, when with his wife set in a cast he persisted in his efforts to make a hit with the party, a failure, however, for the Saddle and Cycle Club to close up their establishment and bring on house.

**

Philip Rhinelander II. to Wed.

New York, March 18.—(Special.) An engagement announced today is that of Miss Lee Loring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons of 125 East Seventy-third street, to Philip Rhinelander II., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Oakley Rhinelander of 54 West Fifty-second street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons entered friends tonight at her house, 35 East Fiftieth street. Baroness Huard gave an informal talk on her experiences in the war zone.

Miss Whitelaw Reid starts tomorrow for California.

**

Club Gives Jap Operetta.

Members of the Chicago Culture club gave an operetta entitled "A Japanese Girl" at the Hotel La Salle yesterday before an audience of more than 600 members of the club.

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OBITUARY.

WILLIAM A. HOOPS of 4655 Greenwood avenue died suddenly yesterday. Mr. Hoops was the founder of the Hoops Tea and Coffee company and was general manager of the Owen Fay Taxicab company. He was born in Goshen, Ind., and has been a resident of Chicago since 1884. He was 54 years old. Mr. Hoops is survived by a widow, two daughters, and a son.

CLARENCE G. RACE, 55 years old, a brother of the late alderman, Frank L. Race, died at 127 North Weller avenue last night. His wife died some years ago. Mr. Race until a year ago was a lawyer for former Judge Blume. Two children, Mrs. Lutzen, 21, of 802 North Paulina avenue, and Harold C. Race, of 508 North Paulina, survive him.

SEYMOUR LEATON, widely known writer and advertising expert, died at Lansdowne Park,患了脑膜炎。他65岁。Mr. Leaton was the founder of the "Tubby Bear" and Takabu Inn library in the United States and Great Britain. He is survived by a widow and three sons.

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EDWARD GRACE, PIONEER HOTEL MAN, PASSES AWAY.

Edward Grace, one of Chicago's pioneer hotel men, died at his residence, 2462 Prairie avenue, yesterday at 11 a.m.

Mr. Grace was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, June 18, 1842. He came with his parents to Wauconda, Ill., when 6 years old. When 17 years of age he located in Chicago, afterwards becoming interested in the hotel business.

He was married to his first wife, M. A. Catherine Murray, in 1868. There were four children born, of whom two are living, James H. Grace and Mrs. Irene Breunner Jr. Mr. Grace's first wife died in 1894 and in 1896 he married a second time, the bride being Miss Margaret Carroll of Barry, Ill., who survived him.

The Grace hotel at Jackson boulevard and Clark street was owned by Mr. Grace, who built it in 1882. A few years ago he retired from its active management.

MME. DOVIE BOETTI, an Italian vocal teacher, who died on Sunday at the St. Anthony de Padua hospital, will be taken to New York for burial. Mme. Boetti was 70 years old. She was born in Italy where she studied under Giulia, the famous teacher of Ferrara, Italy. Her brother, George Dolby, was known as the most intimate friend of Charles Dickens, and a cousin, Alme, Salton Dolby, gained international fame as an opera singer. Mme. Boetti was a member of European opera companies. She came to Chicago seventeen years ago and formerly was connected with the Chicago conservatory, but in recent years had conducted a studio of her own.

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COUNTY BOARD TRIES TO DODGE DOCTOR'S CHARGE

Night Warden Says Antiquated Contagion Facilities Are Cause of Death.

The board of county commissioners yesterday made earnest endeavor to absolve itself from all blame in connection with the death of 6 year old Edward Hyman, who need to reside at 855 East Fifty-fifth street and who died of infections contracted in the county contagious disease hospital.

The board's defense consisted chiefly of cross examination of Dr. Roger T. Vaughan, night warden of the county hospital, who had told Dr. Frank C. Aspinwall, attorney for the deceased, that the disease hospital could not be prevented under present conditions, since the hospital's present building "is fifteen years behind the times."

"I Told the Truth!"
Do you think you were fair to your warden, Warden Osborne, who gave our an answer which might be misinterpreted as a confession on his part?" asked Assistant State's Attorney Charles Center Case Jr., who examined all the witnesses, apparently with the intent of proving that cross infection cannot be prevented save by "providing every patient with a separate room and a separate nurse."

"I told the truth, which was no reflection on the warden, but a statement of the building's defects," Dr. Vaughan answered.

"Are you doing medical work for the county or are you killing a new patient?"

Dr. Vaughan's teeth bared. He bent down to Carolan, sitting next to the witness, put his hand within six inches of Carolan's, and asked, with a sort of bitter sweetness:

"Do you think that's a fair question? Don't you think that's perfectly obvious?"

No comeback. Carolan made no answer. Everybody in the room save the members of the board laughed.

Dr. Vaughan declared that last year there had been at the contagious disease hospital 100 cases of cross infection. During the same time, he said, three or four cases of cross infection had developed at the Durand Memorial hospital.

"Seven per cent of all patients developed other diseases than their original ones at the county hospital," he said, "while less than 1 per cent did so at the Durand."

The Hyman boy was admitted to the county hospital on Feb. 18 as a scarlet fever patient. Subsequently he contracted measles and, it is believed, diphtheria.

Advocates New System. Dr. Vaughan advocated the unit or cubical system. He said there should be no more than two or three patients in a room or a glass partitioned section shut off from the rest of a large ward. If cross infections develop in these small rooms, he said, only one or two patients would be affected.

Over-crowding exists at present, he said. He told the commissioners that it was their duty or the city's duty to take care of the sick and to provide adequate facilities.

TWO CONVICTS TESTIFY AGAINST WARDEN OSBORNE

Trial of Former Sing Sing Prison Head Brings Out Evidence on Alleged Immoral Conditions.

White Plains, N. Y., March 13.—Testimony designed to show that Thomas Mott Osborne had full knowledge of alleged immoral conditions existing at Sing Sing prison, where he was warden, there was brought out by the prosecution at the trial of Osborne, who was brought here today. William Willett Jr., a former congressman who was imprisoned in Sing Sing for buying a Supreme court judgment nomination in Queens County, and James Harvey, also a prison inmate, were the principal witnesses against Osborne.

The indictment against the former warden, charging perjury, is based on his testimony last October before Dr. Rudolph Dilling, a state prison commissioner, who conducted an investigation at Sing Sing. Osborne testified before Dr. Dilling that "there is no immorality so far as the prison is concerned."

Willett said Osborne told the prisoners he would go to prison himself before he would disclose what he knew of their cases.

High Cost of Engagement. It was expensive for Fred Ziegler, 1801 Cleveland Avenue, to be his kind of a dance to the 18th floor of the Hotel New York. Billie, who is employed in a grocery, appeared against Ziegler in Judge LaBuy's court yesterday. She had given him \$150,000 worth of clothes and he had paid her watch and engagement ring. Also he had written her threatening notes. Ziegler was fined \$50.

OUCH! PAIN, PAIN, RUB RHEUMATIC, ACHING JOINTS

Rub pain right out with small trial bottle of old "St. Jacob's Oil."

Rheumatism is "pain only." Not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Stop drugging. Rub soothly, penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil" right into your sore, stiff, aching joints and muscles, and relief comes instantly.

"St. Jacob's Oil" is a harmless rheumatic cure which never disappoints and cannot burn the skin.

Turner up! Quit complaining! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacob's Oil" at any drug store, and in just a minute you'll be free from rheumatic pain, soreness, stiffness, swelling. Don't suffer! Relief awaits you. "St. Jacob's Oil" has cured millions of rheumatic sufferers in the last half century, and is just as good for sciatica, neuralgia, lameness, backache, sprains—advertis-

LIGHT RECEIPTS ADVANCE CATTLE

Prices Firm to 15 Cents Up; Hogs, Sheep, and Lambs Show Weakness.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS.

CATTLE.	
Beef steers, good to choice.....	\$8.500 \$9.00
Beef steers, fair to good.....	7.500 8.50
Beef steers, plain to fair.....	6.500 7.50
Yearlings.....	5.100 5.75
Beef cows.....	5.150 5.75
Heifers, fair to selected.....	5.000 5.65
Cannons and cutters.....	3.000 5.10
Good to prime vealers.....	9.000 11.25
Bulls.....	5.000 7.40
Stockers and feeders.....	5.000 7.00

SHEEP.

Western wethers.....	7.500 9.00
Yearlings.....	9.000 10.15
Western ewes.....	7.000 8.45
Native lambs.....	6.250 7.25
Feed western lambs.....	10.250 11.50
Cull lambs.....	5.500 10.00
Colorado lambs.....	9.750 11.50
Sheep.....	10.000 10.90

Disappointing receipts gave the cattle market at Chicago yesterday a buoyant under-tone and sales were made at firm to 15c higher price, but lower values were recorded in other branches of the live stock trade. Cattle receipts were posted at 14,000 head. Best, heavy, fat beefs sold up to \$9.95 and the bulk of the steaks made \$8.40-\$9.50. The percentage of business at lower than \$8.00 was small. Cows and heifers advanced 100-125c with steers, while feed and stock cattle sold at new high prices for the season. Calves were of inferior quality and sold on a weak market.

Receipts opened steady, but developed slowly as the session progressed and closed 100-125c lower. Receipts were posted at \$3,000, of which steers took 10,000. Best sales were made at 10.02%, while the bulk ranged from \$9.75-\$9.90. Leading packers continued bearish and fought against prices, but holders were slow to make concessions and a large number of hogs was locked up to be carried over for later in the week.

Sheep and Lambs Weaker. Sheep and lambs sold unchanged to 25c lower on receipts of 17,000 head. Shippers paid up to \$11.60 for fancy, light weight lambs, while prime wethers sold at \$8.25 to \$8.75.

Hog purchases for the day: Armour & Co., 6,400; Swift & Co., 1,700; Sulzberger & Sons, 3,500; Morris Co., 1,600; Anglo-American, 2,000; Hormel, 2,000; Roberts & Oake, 1,500; Loeffelholz, 2,500; Brennan Packing company, 1,200; butchers, 3,000; shippers, 10,000; 42,300; left over, 11,000.

Chicago Live Stock Movement. Receipts for the day: Cattle, 14,000 head; Monday, March 12, 14,514; 4,521, 46,457, 17,429.

Monday, March 13, 14,000; 15,000, 33,000, 17,969.

Total last week, 42,089; 11,786, 133,694, 36,829.

Sheep, Monday, March 6, 8,000; 8,150, 8,785.

Monday, March 13, 8,000; 10,000, 8,900, 8,900.

Total last week, 10,113; 18,000, 41,735, 14,825.

Receipts for March 14 were estimated at 4,500 cattle, 4,500 head; 3,000 sheep and 10,000 hogs; arrivals of 8,873 cattle, 24,067 hogs, and 18,873 sheep for Tuesday, March 15.

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—HOGS—Receipts, 12,000 head; steady. Cattle, 10,000 head; 100-125c higher. Sheep, 10,000 head; butchers, 9,700-10,000; meat, 10,000-10,500.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,400 head; meat, 2,000 head; steady; 100-125c higher.

Sheep, 100-125c higher; lamb, 10,000-11,000.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 lbs higher; top, 30, 32c.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; prime hams, 10,000 lbs higher; 100-125c higher. Sheep, 10,000 head; 100-125c higher.

Sheep, 100-125c higher; lamb, 10,000-11,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 lbs higher; top, 30, 32c.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,000 head; 100-125c higher.

Sheep, 10,000 head; 100-125c higher.

Sheep, 100-125c higher; lamb, 10,000-11,000.

OMAHA, Neb., March 13.—HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head; lower. Heavy, \$10.40-\$9.40; light, \$9.25-\$10.40; workers, \$9.00-\$10.40; mixed, \$9.25-\$10.40; workers, \$9.00-\$10.40; mixed, \$9.25-\$10.40; workers, \$9.00-\$10.40; mixed, \$9.25-\$10.40; workers, \$9.00-\$10.40.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,200 head; steady. Lamb, \$10.00-\$11.00.

NEW YORK, March 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000 head; irregular. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady. LAMB—Receipts, 10,000 head; higher.

Sheep, 10,000 head; 100-125c higher.

Sheep, 100-125c higher; lamb, 10,000-11,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 13.—HOGS—Receipts, 10,000 head; 100-125c higher. Range hams, 10,000 lbs higher. CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady. Lamb, \$10.00-\$11.00.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady. Lamb, \$10.00-\$11.00.

Sheep, 10,000 head; 100-125c higher.

Sheep, 100-125c higher; lamb, 10,000-11,000.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 13.—HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady. CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady. Lamb, \$10.00-\$11.00.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady. Lamb, \$10.00-\$11.00.

Sheep, 10,000 head; 100-125c higher.

Sheep, 100-125c higher; lamb, 10,000-11,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; top, 30, 32c; bulk, \$9,000.

Sheep, 10,000 head; 100-125c higher.

Sheep, 100-125c higher; lamb, 10,000-11,000.

Sheep, 100-125c higher; lamb, 10,000-11,000.</

WHEAT FUTURES HAVE BIG DROP; CORN STRONGER

British Statistics Affect Market—Coarse Grains Given Active Support.

The wheat market developed extreme action during the early part of the week, but showed a stronger trend at the close. The early decline was caused by heavy stop loss selling by commodity houses in general, and there was little support during the first hour or so. Later cash houses bought and there was short covering on the strength in stocks, grains both corn and oats being steadily strong. Resting prices were 1/4 to 1 1/4% higher.

There was some crop damage news received, and shorts were eager to take profits on the declines. Armour, Nyenhuis, Rosenthal, Grabin, Clement-Curtiss, and Bartlett-Frasier were buoyed on the break. Early nearly all the big wire houses were sellers. Cables were 1/2 off, with foreign news emphasizing the abundance of supplies available, while the big receipts in this country checked the demand.

Visible Stocks Show Gain.

The visible supply was showing a decidedly bearish, there being an increase of 300,000 bu, against a decline of 225,000 a year ago. The total visible is now about 15,000,000 bu, larger than a year ago, with nothing to indicate an upward trend. Primary receipts were 1,774,000 bu, or 1,000,000 bu more than a year ago. Buffalo stocks of American wheat decreased only 100,000 bu for the week and stocks at Buffalo are still nearly 7,500,000 bu.

Local receipts were 222 cars, and in the northwest receipts were 680 cars, against 245 cars a year ago. Winnipeg had 654 cars, against 250 cars a year ago. Clearances were liberal at 1,751,000 bu wheat and flour. Minneapolis wheat stocks showed a decrease for two days of 400,000 bu.

Receipts Continue Large.

With the big receipts and increases in the visible there was little stimulus for buying wheat, especially as export sales were light, considering the slump in prices, seaboard advices indicating little inquiry from the other side. Total sales of 500,000 bu were reported. There were reports from Minneapolis of a good east demand, with liberal sales. Local cash prices were firm, and there were no reports of 30,000 bu.

World shipments for the week were 167,000 bu, compared to 13,016,000 bu a year ago.

Complaints were received from central Illinois and parts of Missouri, but not of the Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma reports were favorable. In the extreme southwest dry weather is causing some apprehension, although the crop is not to be suffering at present.

Corn Prices Score Gain.

Corn prices followed wheat early, but later showed independent strength. Outlets were credited with buying, and there was good support by local traders. Commodity houses were good buyers as a rule. Receipts were 851 cars. Primary arrivals were 1,271,000 bu, against 880,000 bu a year ago. Clearances were the largest in some time at 407,000 bu. Cables were unchanged with a slow market ahead. Plate offers were reported firm. The demand from alcohol makers is said to be increasing.

The market was fair, with the market showing strong. Sales for shipment were 50,000 bu. Offers from the country generally were reported moderate. World's shipments were 2,232,000 bu, against 2,797,000 bu a year ago. The visible showed a gain for the week of 32,000 bu, compared to an increase of 547,000 bu.

DAILY BIDS AND OFFERS.

WHEAT.—**Bids.** High. Low. Close. High. Low. Close. May... 106% 106% 106% 106% 106% 106% July... 106% 106% 106% 106% 106% 106%

CORN.—**Bids.** High. Low. Close. High. Low. Close. May... 76% 75% 75% 75% 75% 75% July... 76% 75% 75% 75% 75% 75%

OATS.—**Bids.** High. Low. Close. High. Low. Close. May... 43% 43% 43% 43% 43% 43% July... 42% 42% 42% 42% 42% 42%

PORK.—**Bids.** High. Low. Close. High. Low. Close. May... 22.00 22.40 22.65 22.25 22.00 July... 22.00 22.30 22.65 22.00

LARD.—**Bids.** High. Low. Close. High. Low. Close. May... 11.20 11.37% 11.20 11.25 11.27% July... 11.43% 11.20 11.40 11.50 11.52%

SHORT RIBS.—**Bids.** High. Low. Close. High. Low. Close. May... 12.25 12.45 12.50 12.57% 12.52% July... 12.37% 12.65 12.87% 12.57% 12.50%

PRICES AT OUTSIDE MARKETS.—**ST. LOUIS.**—**Prev.** Open. High. Low. Close. High. Low. Close. May wheat... 1.01% 1.01% 1.01% 1.01% July wheat... 1.01% 1.01% 1.01% 1.01% May corn... 75% 75% 75% 75% July corn... 75% 75% 75% 75%

KANSAS CITY.—**Prev.** Open. High. Low. Close. High. Low. Close. May wheat... 1.01% 1.01% 1.01% 1.01% July wheat... 1.01% 1.01% 1.01% 1.01% May corn... 65% 71% 65% 70% July corn... 70% 70% 70% 70%

MINNEAPOLIS.—**Prev.** Open. High. Low. Close. High. Low. Close. May wheat... 1.10% 1.10% 1.10% 1.10% July wheat... 1.10% 1.10% 1.10% 1.10%

DULUTH.—**Bids.** High. Low. Close. High. Low. Close. May wheat... 1.01% 1.01% 1.01% 1.01% July wheat... 1.01% 1.01% 1.01% 1.01%

WINNIPEG.—**Bids.** High. Low. Close. High. Low. Close. May wheat... 1.05% 1.07% 1.07% 1.08% July wheat... 1.05% 1.07% 1.07% 1.08%

TOLEDO.—**Bids.** High. Low. Close. High. Low. Close. May wheat... 1.11% 1.11% 1.11% 1.11% July wheat... 1.11% 1.11% 1.11% 1.11%

CASH TRANSACTIONS.—**SPRING WHEAT.** Specials, straight. \$5.10%-\$5.25 wood. \$5.30 First cir. \$4.40-\$4.60 Pat. Jute. \$5.40-\$5.60

INTER WHEAT. Soft winter. Patients. \$5.40-\$6.70 Patents. \$5.50-\$6.50 Straight. \$5.10%-\$5.30 Straight. \$5.10%-\$5.45 Clear. \$4.25-\$6.50 Clear. \$4.40-\$6.70

RYE FLOUR. Dark. \$4.10-\$4.30 White. \$4.50-\$6.50

WINTER WHEAT—ST. LOUIS. Bids. In store. Mixed lots, 20,000 bu. Track. \$1.00-\$1.05 No. 1 mixed, 10,000 bu. \$1.00%-\$1.05 Illinois proportional billing. No. 3 red. \$1.00%-\$1.05 No. 3 hard, 10,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—ST. LOUIS. Bids. In store. Mixed lots, 5,000 bu. Track. No. 4 northern, \$1.00; No. 3 northern, \$1.00%-\$1.05; No. 2 northern, \$1.00%-\$1.11; No. 1 southern, \$1.00%-\$1.11

CORN—ST. LOUIS. Bids. In store. Mixed lots, 50,000 bu. Track. \$1.00-\$1.05 No. 5 mixed, 63%-\$63% No. 4 mixed, 64%-\$64% No. 3 mixed, 71%-\$71% No. 2 mixed, 72%-\$72% No. 1 mixed, 73%-\$73% No. 5 yellow, 72%-\$72% No. 4 yellow, 71%-\$71% No. 3 yellow, 70%-\$70% No. 2 yellow, 69%-\$69% No. 1 white, 68%-\$68% Illinois proportional billing. Sample grade, 200 No. 5 mixed, 64%-\$64% No. 4 mixed, 64%-\$64% No. 3 mixed, 71%-\$71% No. 2 mixed, 72%-\$72% No. 1 mixed, 73%-\$73% No. 5 yellow, 72%-\$72% No. 4 yellow, 71%-\$71% No. 3 yellow, 70%-\$70% No. 2 yellow, 69%-\$69% No. 1 white, 68%-\$68% Illinois proportional billing. Sample grade, 200 No. 5 mixed, 64%-\$64% No. 4 mixed, 64%-\$64% No. 3 mixed, 71%-\$71% No. 2 mixed, 72%-\$72% No. 1 mixed, 73%-\$73% No. 5 yellow, 72%-\$72% No. 4 yellow, 71%-\$71% No. 3 yellow, 70%-\$70% No. 2 yellow, 69%-\$69% No. 1 white, 68%-\$68% Illinois proportional billing. 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WILLYS-OVERL'D MAKES BIG GAIN IN ITS EARNINGS

Net Profits for 1915 Equal to
29.8 Per Cent on the Old
\$21,000,000 Common.

The annual report of the Willys-Overland company for the eighteen months ended Dec. 31, 1915, was issued yesterday. After all deductions and an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for contingencies the balance for the period named was \$8,870,075. The twelve months' proportion of this sum would be \$8,580,442, comparing with \$5,231,275 for the twelve months ended June 30, 1914. Net profits in 1915 were equal to 29.8 per cent on the then \$21,000,000 common stock.

The figures do not represent the rate of current earnings since the eighteen months period covered the first twelve months of the war, when all business came to a standstill.

Detailed Financial Statements.

The financial statement follows:

INCOME ACCOUNT.

18 months	Yr. ended
Dec. 31, '15.	Jn. 30, '14.
Net earnings	\$11,201,222
Less dividends	830,377
Net	\$10,370,845
Av. for contingencies	1,000,000
Net	\$9,370,845

Balance \$8,870,075 \$21,000,000

BALANCE SHEET-ASSETS.

Good will, patents, etc.	\$14,050,850
Less taxes, etc.	10,000
Inventory	520,156
Less for aging	7,172,520
Less receivable	1,081,770
Less notes receivable	2,048,460
Less investments	70,475
Less cash	4,923,275
Less deferred charges	118,481
Total	\$58,908,800

BALANCE SHEET-LIABILITIES.

Preferred stock	\$4,000,000
Common stock	21,000,000
Less for sub. cont.	144,265
Total	\$21,000,000

Accrued taxes and interest

GARRETT BUYS CORNER AT FIFTH AND SO. WATER

Acquires Property from Carl Buhl, Surviving Trustee of Schoenfoten Estate.

There were two particularly important real estate transactions closed yesterday, one being a purchase by the Garrett Biblical Institute in the downtown district at a reported consideration of \$400,000, and the other involving a six-story building block on the west side to be occupied by the Fuller-Morriston company, wholesale druggists, who will come from their present location on the north side of Washington street between Franklin and Market streets.

The property purchased by the Garrett Biblical Institute comprises the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and South Water street, which was acquired from Carl Buhl, surviving trustee of the Elias Schoenfoten estate, the sale being subject to an incumbrance of \$300,000, with six years to run at 4% per cent. The South lot has a frontage of 80 feet on South Water street, and 150 feet on Fifth avenue, and is improved with a five-story and basement building, with six stories on the ground floor and with offices on the upper floors. The building is said to be well rented.

Flats Exchanged.

In exchange for the equity, the Garrett Biblical Institute conveyed several large apartment buildings with a total estimated valuation of \$225,000. These comprise the twenty-fourth apartment building on 100x150 feet of ground at the southeast corner of Michigan and South and Forty-fourth street; the twenty-four apartment building at 4045-49 Lake park avenue, the four story fourteen apartment building at 87-74 Aldine street, and the four story sixteen apartment building at 601-607 Holden avenue. It is stated the transaction has been in course of negotiation for nearly two years.

Willoughby & Co., who are agents for the institute, represented that institution in the transaction, while Frank S. Page & Co. represented Mr. Buhl. Walter S. Ross & Co. acted in an advisory capacity with the Schoenfoten interests.

Frederick Haas of Winston, Payne, Stawn & Shaw attended to the legal details for the Schoenfoten estate, and William H. Holden in behalf of the institute.

The Fifth avenue and South Water street property, which has been two years occupied by Cramer, Adams company, dealers in railway supplies and equipment. The house was founded by the late John Cramer, who endowed the Cramer library. The property will be in charge of Wulnough & Co.

Firm to Move.

In the west side of James H. McKay will build for the Fuller-Morriston company a six-story building on the vacant property at the northwest corner of West Randolph and Clinton streets, to be between \$300,000 and \$250,000, which the drug company has leased for a term of twenty-five years from Feb. 1, 1917, on a \$5 and \$8 per cent basis, which is equivalent to an annual rent of \$26,000, or \$900-125 for the term. The deal was negotiated by Frederick T. Hoyt, who represented both parties. The lot fronts 151 feet on Randolph street and 154 feet on Clinton street, and the building, the plans for which are being prepared by Huelh Schmidt & Holmes, will be either reinforced concrete or mill construction, sprinkled.

The firm, which has been in the McKay family since 1888, is directly across from the Chicago and Northwestern passenger station. The Fuller-Morriston company is said to be not only the largest drug concern in this country, but also the largest in the world, and its removal to the west side is decidedly significant. It is a combination of two of the oldest drug houses in Chicago, Fuller & Fuller and Morriston, Plummer & Co. John P. Wilson Jr. attended to the legal details for the lessor and Holt, Cutting & Siday for the lessees.

North Side Trade.

A big north side apartment building, which is expected to cost in excess of \$300,000, is involved in a transaction reported yesterday. It covers the property at the northeast corner of Diversey parkway and Cambridge avenue, 60 feet on Diversey at 150 feet on Cambridge avenue, which has been sold by Leon A. Bentinck to Adolph Lauter for a reported consideration of \$300,000, which is at the rate of \$600 a square foot for the Diversey frontage. It is stated the purchaser will improve with a building to contain eighty-five apartments of one, two, and three rooms. The deal was negotiated by Harstrom & Howell.

The Brighton apartment building at the northwest corner of Indiana avenue and Forty-first street, a large four story and basement structure, containing thirty-two apartments of six and seven rooms, with a lot 100x177 feet, has been sold by A. Stults of Evanston to Clarence M. Clarke for an indicated consideration of \$35,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$15,000.

The property in Harvard avenue, 247 feet north of West Seventy-first street, 50x127 feet, with apartment improvements, has been conveyed by Samuel Landis to Stanley Lockett for an indicated consideration of \$25,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$10,000.

The property in Harvard avenue, 247 feet north of West Seventy-first street, 50x127 feet, with apartment improvements, has been conveyed by Thomas H. Williams to Charles F. Setz for an indicated consideration of \$35,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$15,000.

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